THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calls. Business Office.....233 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, three months, unday only, one year 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. WELKLY. ...\$1.00 Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de Capucines. NEW YORK -Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

THE chief fault of Republicans is that they fail to attend the primaries. They should inaugurate a reform.

A DOLLAR'S worth of silver in a silver dollar would make a very large coin, but, then, it would be an honest one.

SMALL sums of gold may come from Europe from time to time, but with hostile trade balance the tide must continue Europeward.

IF any excellent person desires to see the controlling element of the Democracy of Indianapolis, let him visit one of the wards this evening in which there is a contest.

If the three or four thousand voters in Indianapolis who are in full accord with the principles of the party, and who have contributed most to its success in the past, will attend the primaries an ideal city ticket can be nominated.

THE Sentinel takes a column to defend in advance the contract for lighting the city by which the price is increased from \$60 under a Republican administration to \$85 under the Sullivan regime. A defense without an attack is an apology.

THE national banks have increased their circulation about \$9,000,000 during the past two months. This, with the new coin certificates issued, must go a long way to offset the export of goldall of which shows that money stringency is entirely artificial.

If the world's tair managers have invited the German Emperor to visit the exhibition they doubtless have invited the President of France, and both should be received with the same honors. Heretofore the royalty business has been rather overdone.

No doubt Mr. Cleveland's present illness has been magnified and exaggerated by the sensation-mongers, yet it is evident that he is not in good health. His excessive accumulation of fat indicates a condition and tendency which, if not alarming, at least call for timely measures to arrest.

THE Pope announces that Christopher Columbus will soon be beatified. This means that he will be pronounced adence, though not declared a saint. The posthumous honors of the church cannot add anything to the measure of Columbus's greatness.

AT a time when the banks are well supplied with money the gilt-edge paper of Indianapolis should be discounted for less than 8 per cent., particularly when these banks are reported to refuse to pay a cent of interest on the funds of the city, of which at times they nold considerable quantities.

THE American counsel in the Behring sea case seem to have acquitted themselves with great credit. The compliment paid by the president of the tribunal to Mr. Phelps on the conclusion of his closing address was probably as handsome a one as was ever handed down from the bench to a lawyer at the

ONE of the good results of the contention for the Democratic candidacy for Mayor is that the Sullivan regime has employed a large force of men in scraping up the filth in the streets. Such an indirect method of purchasing votes is bribery from a moral point of view. but the cleaning of the streets can be pleaded in mitigation.

MR. JOSEPH MEDILL, the veteran editor, proclaims himself decidedly in favor of bimetallism, but not of that kind which would have a 100 cent dollar on one side and a fifty-cent dollar on the other. He holds that the only honest and safe system of bimetallism is that which makes the silver in a silver dollar actually worth as much as the gold in a gold dollar. After all is said, this is the only rational view of | Herbert, Culbertson and a dozen others

THE Christian Endeavor convention at Montreal seems to have developed a good deal of unchristian feeling among some of the delegates and a still larger amount among the rowdy class of French Catholics. It is surprising that in the last decade of the nineteenth century a convention for the express purpose of promoting the cause of Christianity should result in blackguardism and rioting. The accounts indicate that both sides were more or less in fault, though as usual in such cases the trouble was brought on by a few hot-headed fools.

says the Journal was grieved when in the hands of men like Senators Mor-Gladstone applied the cloture? The gan of Alabama and Gordon of Geer-

Journal has expressed no opinion on the subject whatever. If it had, it would have said that the cloture, as applied by Gladstone, was the right thing to do. The measure had been debated, and it was evident that the Tories were seeking to kill the bill by unnecessary delay. In that case, and in all others, after proper time for debate, it is the duty of the majority to bring important measures to a vote. The Sentinel should not create and print such uncalled for falsehoods as here referred to. If it is seeking to be sensational, it might reprint its Anarchist editorial in defense of Governor Altgeld.

BUSINESS SENTIMENT IN PAVOR OF A SOUND CURRENCY.

No recent utterance on the silver question has been marked by more financial conservatism than the resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was fully attended, and over \$300,000,000 of capital was represented. The preamble to the resolutions, admirable alike for its clearness of language and force of statement, was convincing to the point that the present partial paralysis of business will not be cured until money can be obtained by manufacturers and merchants at moderate rates of interest, and that this condition could not be expected until confidence in the stability of all the money of the country shall be thoroughly re-established, so that the lender may not fear repayment in dollars less valuable than those he lends. The report of the meeting shows that the cause of silver was ably presented, but its advocates recognized the necessity of maintaining its parity with gold, and the resolutions were so worded as to command the support of all advocates of a sound currency. It was the overwhelming sentiment of the meeting that the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act should be unconditionally re-The speech that seemed to have great-

er weight with the Chamber, judging from the applause with which the report was punctuated, was that of Mr. John Claffin, who argued that the United States had been chiefly responsible for the demoralization and depression of silver, because its course had made it easy for other nations to abandon silver and to get gold instead, and that this country could now help toward the remonetization of silver in no other way than by ceasing to buy or keep that metal, by throwing its products on the markets of the world, and by getting and keeping all the gold it could. In that way, only, he maintained, would other nations be forced to consider whether they could get along with gold alone as a metallic basis. Mr. Claffin said he thought it a shame that silver should be demonetized, but practically the world, except ourselves, had been demonetizing the white metal, and we had made it easy for them to do so because we had sent them our gold and they had been piling up gold while we had been piling up silver. "I have always been most hopeful until recently," said Mr. Claffin, "that it would be possible for the nations of the earth to get together and remonetize silver. I should be glad if we could safely remonetize silver ourselves, but it seems to me that in view of the experience which we have had, it would be the most hazardous experiment that could possibly be undertaken for us to endeavor to support silver alone, and that is what we are trying to do with the Sherman act." The hearty indorsement of these views by the New York Chamber of Commerce shows that its members are capable of rising above partisan and factional clamor and holding fast to principles which they believe to be for the general good. The secretary of the chamber was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to all mitted to heaven and worthy of rever- | chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial bodies throughout the United States, with a letter addressed to the president of each, requesting early action on the subject. It is quite safe to predict that when this action is taken it will show that the business sentiment of the country is unanimously in favor of a sound cur-

BELATED SECTIONALISM.

The Chicago Herald, the most ultra of the free-trade Cleveland organs in the country, in commenting on the report that Representative Springer, of Illinois, may be dropped from the head of the ways and means committee, says:

Mr. Springer's forced retirement would be a grave political mistake, especially if he should be succeeded by Mr. Wilson, The latter was a confederate soldier, and, while he may be a man of ability and integrity, the people of the North, whether Republicans or Democrats, will object to a commit tee made up of Southern brigadiers which is to undertake the important work of revising and, in great measure, remodeling our system of tariff taxation.

Except when an ex-confederate has displaced a Union soldier or has beaten a Democratic Union soldier as competitor for the President's favors, Republican papers have ceased to talk of "Southern brigadiers." It certainly is time that leading Northern Democrats should cease to discriminate against "Southern brigadiers." Much less can the paper which applauds the selection of Hoke Smith discriminate against men who served in the confederate army. As a matter of fact, the ablest men in Congress on the Democratic side are Southern men who saw service in the confederate army. Such men as Harris, Morgan, Gordon, Mills and Ransom of the Senate, and Biount, Breckinridge, of the House have been for years the able men of the Democratic party in Congress. The late President Haves a few years ago gave it as his experience that the confederate brigadiers were more honorable men as opponents than their Northern party associ es. So far as Republicans are concerned, they hold the ex-confederates who fought in the front during the war as infinitely better men than those who, in the North, skulked in the rear of the Northern armies, inciting desertions, opposing drafts and organizing Golden Circles. Republicans would prefer to see them in places of trust rather than those who were copperheads. As for the present, What can the Sentinel mean when it | the affairs of the country would be safer

gia than in those of the Altgelds, the Mayor Harrisons, the David Hills and the leaders of Tammany Hall. If the free-trade policy of the Democratic platform and of the Chicago Herald is to be given the force of law, Republicans had just as soon that the measure should be framed by Southern men as by the representatives of the importers in New York or the Springers of the old copperhead Democracy.

WHY SENATUR SHERMAN WAS ANGRY.

One cannot blame Senator Sherman for losing his temper when, even at this late day, it is charged that he and his associates clandestinely secured the demonetization of silver by causing a clause to be inserted in a section of a general coinage bill in 1873, after the falsity of such an assertion has been proved and published time and again. There was a disagreement between the two houses over a clause in the bill, the House refusing to adopt the Senate amendment, which was as follows:

That at the option of the owner silt may be cast into coins of standard fineness, and of the weight of 420 grains troy, designated in Section 15 of this act as the trade

There were other disagreements, but the above was one of them. The bill was sent to a conference committee of which Senator Sherman was a member, and that committee reported to both houses the following:

That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint to be formed into bars or into dollars of the weight of 420 grains troy, designated in this act as trade dollars, and no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received; but silver bullion contained in gold deposits, and separated therefrom, may be paid for in stiver coin at such valuation as may be from time to time established by the Director of the Mint.

The conference committee added the words within the brackets, and it is that clause which the man who angered Senator Sherman claims to have been clandestinely inserted to demonetize silver. The proviso was added to make it clear that silver bullion could not be deposited for coinage into quarters, halves and dimes, the silver coins recognized by another section of the same law. As for the demonetization of silver, it was effected in the section which declares that the dollar of 25.8 grains standard gold shall be the unit of value, and by the clause which prohibits the comage of other coins than those mentioned in the act, the standard silver dollar of 41212 grains not being mentioned. This coinage bill was passed six years before specie resumption and two years before the passage of the resumption act. At that time the government was preparing for the coinage of subsidiary coins, halves, quarters and dimes, to take the place of the scrip of war times. Gold was coined at that time because customs were payable in that metal. As for silver, the bullion in a silver dollar was, at that time, worth more than a gold dollar, and had been so for twenty years. At that time the silver mines of the world were turning out less than half as much bullion as at the present time-a luminous fact that many people who undertake to solve the silver question for other people upon a sound basis either lose sight of or ignore altogether.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

Even the compromise army bill now pending in the German Reichstag is a very comprehensive scheme for increasing the army of that empire. It proposes that the effective peace force of the army shall be increased 50,000 at once and shall continue to increase gradually for three years, when the annual increase beyond the present requirements shall be 70,000 a year. It means a trained army of over 4,400,000 men in time of war against a war strength of 3,000,000 under the present system. As France cannot command more than 3,750,000 men at the utmost, it must be evident that this increase of force gives Germany an enormous advantage. If Russia should join France against Germany she could not raise over 2,500,000 men. This alliance could menace Germany were it not for its socalled "triple alliance," but, when reinforced by Austria-Hungary with its war strength of 1,753,583 men, and the army of Italy, whose war strength, including the militia, is over 3,000,000, the German Empire would have 8,000,000 men to 6,000,-000 mustered by France and Russia. On the face of this presentation the necessity of this bill increasing the German army does not seem warranted, but it is said that the Emperor has not full confidence in his allies. It is said that, in view of the attitude of the Austrian Premier toward Russia, the German government does not fully trust that ally, while it knows that the army of Italy, so formidable on paper, would be of little use in an aggressive war. Such an increase of force as this bill contemplates will at once cement the alliance and deter the foes of Germany from planning a war with Germany. The taking of 4,000,000 of the best men in a nation away from its industries is burden which is impoverishing one of the most industrious and intelligent peoples in the world. As intelligent people the German masses show an increasing hostility to this policy of turning a nation into a military camp in time of peace, hence the rapid develop-

ment of the democratic and socialistic sentiment. GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POW-DERLY, who is now engaged in trying to formulate a plan for the union of laborers on the farm and in the cities,

No organization of labor in this day and generation can be nonpolitical and be offective. The nonpolitical organizations are no good. Our strikes and boy cotts are failures to-day, and why? Because capital has elected the judges and rules the courts. The only thing for us to do now is to take the political power into our own hands, and we can do it if we stand together. In this country the majority rules, and certainly the capitalists are not the ma-

This is mischievous talk. It is, in effect, a recommendation for the organization of a movement to obtain political power to be exercised not for the good of all, but in the interest of a class only. The assertion that capital elects judges and rules courts is anarchistic and untrue. Mr. Powderly does not talk like a

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, made a speech a few days ago to an excited

good citizen.

crowd of people, in which he illustrated the folly of runs on banks. Unfounded ramors had caused a run on the Jefferson County Savings Bank, of Watertown, N. Y., one of the oldest and soundest institutions in the State. When the Governor came down town he found the bank surrounded by a large crowd of depositors, including many working men, who were drawing out their deposits as fast as the money could be paid. After satisfying himself that the bank was perfectly sound he mounted the steps and told the crowd that he had known the president and directors of the bank for many years, and there was not one of them he would not trust with money. He said he had examined the assets of the bank, and found it had nearly \$1,000,000 in gold bonds and mortgages on improved property at onehalf its value. Continuing, he said:

I know whereof I speak, and after having carefully examined the condition of the bank. I say I would advise you not to withdraw one dollar unless you actually need it. In panicky times like these, when the people all want their money, you, by your actions, force the banks to keep a larger amount on hand than usual. To get this money the bank officials have to refuse to loan money on mortgages, and also refuse to loan it on commercial paper, and therefore you restrict trade and thereby throw labor out of employment. To illustrate what this bank is, pleture that each of you have \$20. You place it in a bank. With it the banker buys good bonds, or discounts a note for some merchant or takes a mortgage on some farm. Afterward you demand your money from the bank. By your action you force the bank to foreclose on the mort gages held by it. The merchant is compelled to pay his note or suspend business, and the bank is forced to dispose of its bonds. Thus by your actions in this instance in demanding money which you do not want you are forcing the foreclosures of mortgages and driving men from their homes and the suspension of business industries generally. When you know that this bank is perfectly solid and has good security for all of your money and a surplus of \$250,000, I do not believe that you will desire to draw any more than you actually need.

Such a speech as that ought to have stopped the run, but it did not, and it continued till it spent itself. The bank was not shaken a particle.

THREE cheers for Mrs. Tefft, of New Rochelle, N.Y. She deserves them for the sensible and womanly way she talks about her daughter's marriage to the family coachman, which occurred a short time since. The man is a Swede of respectable family and fair education. Mrs. Tefft says:

While he is not such a man as her father and I would have chosen for a son-in-law, he will make my daughter a good husband and will succeed in the world. She was old enough to know her own mind, and did not, I think, enter into the marriage without ample thought. In fact, if I were a young girl and felt as she did, I would do just the same. She and her husband will dine here on Sunday, when there will be nice, fat veal

This is much better than disinheriting the young woman and advertising her as an onteast. The fatted calf is every way preferable to the cold shoulder.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Drop a Penny in the Slot. Rev. Mr. Wilgus-I wonder what is getting the

matter with the Sabbath-school collections' They seem to be falling off steadily. Deacon Podberry-I think it is the fault of the

Witt Be a Hit, Simmons-What are you working on now, Tim-

Timmins-I am writing a detective story. Simmons-I thought that field had been

worked to death. Timmins-But this is a realistic story. The detective does not detect anything. Not Mach Consolation.

Mudge-Just listen to that idiot rattling his noney. It makes me tired. Yabsley-Well, there is one consolation. The

fellow who jingles his money generally hasn't Mudge-That ain't the point. I'm not kicking over whether he has much or little. He has more than I have. I haven't enough to rattle.

Simple Enough. "I can hardly understand," said the gentleman from Massachusetts, "what system of ethics obtains out here, by which a man who steals is hanged, whilst a murderer is allowed to

go scot free." "Hit's jist this way," said the Arizona gentleman, "and simple enough when you look at it right. When a feller kills another one, it is jist a private affair between him and the feller he kills, and ain't no sign that he is liable to be killin' some one else. But when he starts out hoss-stealin', w'y, the chances is he will keep on hoss-stealin', and so we get rid of him for the good of the community."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE health of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, in Samoa, has greatly im-

MADAME DE VALSAYRE, a foreign champion of woman's rights, has started a crusade for the admission of feminine writers to the French Academy. MRS. LUCY STONE says: At Montreal.

they show the visitors, among other curiosities and trophies, a small cannon captured from the Americans at the battle of Bunker Hill. One American woman to whom it was exhibited looked sharply at the official in charge and said, with spirit, "Well, you've got the cannon, but I guess we've got the hil!"

MOUNT TACOMA is the highest mountain in the United States, according to the six measurements taken by F. C. Plummer, civil engineer, of the city of Tacoma. The measurement shows the mountain to be over fifteen thousand feet in beight. Mount Whitney, which has been supposed to be the highest mountain in this country, is only 14,898 feet in height.

BARON ALPHONSE ROTHSCHILD, of Paris. has now only one eye. In the course of a hunt which he gave on his estate in France last fail one of his guests accidentally shot him in the eye. Although the best specialists in Europe tried to save the organ, it was found impossible. The eye was taken out a few days ago. It was feared that the sight of the other eye would be impaired.

THE only sign of great age in Marshal MacMahon, who recently celebrated his eighty sixth birthday, is his lack of teeth. When a molar passes the time of its usefulness the ex-President accepts the loss philosophically, and refuses to call on adentist to repair the damage. He attributes his green old age to temperate Irish ancestors the Marshal's name is Patrick) and to the absence in his own character of malice and

Ir is not easy to be a sleeping-car porter on a long-distance train. He gets no sleep himself, except a wink now and then after he has the shoes blacked, and he is held to a strict accountability for everything that can be scratched, broken or torn. No matter at what hour the train arrives, he must have all berths made up, unless the passengers refuse to rise, and his car in a clean and presentable condition. He has a long sleep when he reaches town. The worst enemies that the porter has are women, who want pillows at all bours, who require their valises several times a day, who make him get ice water for them, and who carry their own food, making tea over a lamp and getting crumbs on the seats and floor. They usually forget to give him a tip.

Each clergyman should pity take Upon his congregation. And offer now his faithful flock A few weeks of vacation.

-New York Herald. It is plain that if the railroads do not LET THE PUN-ISHMENT FIT THE CRIME. make cheap rates to the fair, with a valu-Those little Japs are cunning chaps, They try their best to please: 'T is strange to see them serve out tea

While on their Japan knees.

A Democratic Paper Talks Protection, Troy (N. Y.) Press. Every collar girl is a protectionist. She does not want her work or wages diminished by the flooding of European paupermade goods in American markets. She knows that every gross of collars imported

diminishes the home product by so much,

and such diminution signifies less work

and less wages in the Troy factories. The collar girl, in brief, is reasonable as well as handsome, and she realizes that certain causes must produce certain effects. In other words, she knows that every thousand dollars paid for labor in Europe for goods for American consumption means just so much less to be expended for labor in this country. And her father, and brothers, and uncles, and cousins comprehend the same fact. This is one powerful reason why there are practically no freetraders in Troy of either party. We all want the collar tariff retained and corresponding protection on every other American industry similarly situated.

A Cruel Piece of Business.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Hoke Smith's method of suspending pensioners is brutal. To permit crippled veterans and needy widows to call for their dole on the regular disbursing day, only to be met with the announcement that they have been suspended, is barbaric cruelty. The men and women on the pension rolls did not obtain a place there until their right had been established, but many names are now being arbitrarily suspended.

with no opportunity of defense. Possibly here and there a name should be erssed, but that over a hundred should be dropped at the Pittsburg office in one day, we cannot believe. Even if the suspension was just, the method of doing it was barbarous. Why not notify the suspended people by mail, and spare them the mortification and distress of disappointment after a visit to the pension agent? Why

heap mealt on injury in this way? The Republic is not ungrateful, but it is a thousand pities that its dependent defenders are at the mercy of a man like Hoke Smith.

Attitude of Ex-Presidents.

Philadelphia Press. The Boston Herald has a dissertation on the attitude ex. Presidents, and particularly defeated ex-Presidents, should occupy. in which it claims that they owe it to the country to maintain a certain dignity in their discussion of public affairs. The Herald is to be congratulated on its discovery. The only regret is that it did not apply the principle while Mr. Cleveland was a defeated ex-President and was beslobbering the country with letters on all sorts of subjects, from how the Nation was to be saved politically to how a man ought to treat his dog and how murderers ought to be dealt with down in Tennessee. It is true that these dissertations of Mr. kept times from getting dull, but that they went to raise the respect of people for the ex-presidential office nobody imagines. The Boston Herald should remember these facts in applying its lately found wisdom

Too Much Talk.

New York Recorder

on the attitude of ex-Presidents.

Yes, Secretary Carlisle, you are entirely right in saying there has been "entirely too much talking concerning financial fairs," and that "no small part of our present difficulties might be traced to that." But who has been doing the "talking" which has brought on us a flood of financial and industrial failures? Not the Republican party, its newspapers, its followers or its statesmen. It is the Democratic mouth that has been wide open. Its bellowings have filled the world, created alarm and distrust every where and brought almost a panic on the country. If you can shut it up and padlock it you will do a great service to the Republic.

The Exact Truth.

New York Commercial Advertiser. When Mr. Cleveland has read Champ Clark's remarks he will regret that he did not put off the extra cession to a still more remote date. Ex-President Harrison had the Champ Clarks and the other champing beasts in mind when he spoke of Mr. Cleveland's "team of wild horses." And the exact and naked truth did not require that he should have referred to the team as

Hint to the President.

horses at all.

tionary.

Philadelphia Inquirer. This is no time for theories or for the long and labored sentences which too frequently obscure the President's state papers. Plain facts are enough, and the plainer they are and the simpler the more profoundly will they impress the people. President Cleveland ought to be able to write his messages in half In hour and to do it without the help of his favorite dic-

A Specimen Lawmaker.

Boston Journal The display of profanity and vulgarity which Congressman "Champ" Clark made the other day in his speech at the Tammany elebration might be dismissed as a matter of little account were it not that this Congressman is a specimen of the men who are to meet next month to deal with some of the gravest business questions which have ever pressed for settlement.

Fitting a Text.

The Outlook The Mail and Express continues the practice of printing a Bible text at the head of its editorial page. Last Thursday, when the news of the great fall in the price of silver came, it had as its nightly text: "And the King made silver in Jernsalem as stones." We suspect that the founder of the text custom would have regarded this | the circumstances, but the outlook for as ili-placed facetionsness.

The Key of the Situation

New York Commercial Advertiser. It isn't the Sherman law-it's Grover Cleveland that must be repealed to secure complete financial quiet and industrial prosperity. The feeling that he knows little how to improve matters, and that the crazy fellows back of him do not want to improve matters, is nothing that can be legislated about. The key of the situation is the ballot box.

The Rev. Plink Plunk on Plety. New York Herald.

Dere are different kinds ob piety, deah breddern, but de variety dat sends a dollar to a newspaper to be added to some relief fund wid de expectashun ob gettin' \$25 wath ob advertisin' outen it is not de kine dat'll be ob any use to ya w'en yer turn comes to face Peter at de pearly gates.

Grand Historic Democrats.

Adlai E. Stevenson refers to Tammany Hall as that "grand historic order." Aaron Burr and William M. Tweed did make history, but it was of a kind that is only adapted to the tastes of the Knights of the Golden Circle or the followers of Jack

Do Not Care to Hurt Their Brethren, Kansas City Journal.

There is one phase of the pension question which the Democratic editor never ventures to discuss. He never condescends to explain why the Mexican veteran should be treated so much more liberally than the veteran of the civil war.

Democracy and Distrust Synonymous. Kansas City Journal. This is the first time in thirty years

that the Democrate have had the presidency and both branches of Congress, and the disturbance and uneasiness of business interests are therefore naturally and easily accounted for.

Adlai's Skirts Clear.

Buffalo Commercial. In justice to the Vice President it should be said that nobody charges him with any responsibility for what has happened in this country, financially or otherwise; it was not even his own fault that he was elected.

The "Czar" May Yer Be Apotheosized. It is funny to hear the Democrats demanding the enforcement of the "Reed'

rules, so as to prevent the silver Democrats from blocking all legislation at the special session. Chicago's Purpose, New York Commercial Advertiser.

able prize to each presenger, Chicago is going to make a fuss about it.

Now Is the Time to Subscribe.

Minneapolis Times. As a mark of confidence in the currency of the country the newspapers are still redeiving suiver dollars on subscription at their face value.

Merely a Campaign Promise. New York Recorder The promised Democratic prosperity is long overdue.

ECHO OF THE BORDEN CASE

The Letter Urging J. W. Carpenter to Return to Fall River Was Genuine.

His Wife Admits Having Written It-Carpenter Once "shadowed" by the Police Be-

cause He Quarreled with Mr. Borden.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 9 - Joseph W. Carpenter, jr., about whom much is now being printed in connection with the Borden murders because of a suspicious letter supposed to have been addressed to him in New York, formerly worked for the Borden & Almy firm of furniture dealers, of which Andrew J. Borden was the senior member. It was alleged against Carpenter at one time that he falsified the firm's books. Andrew Borden was most severe with Carpenter, but the latter never had serious trouble with him. Carpenter left the city shortly afterward and became a "drnmmer." He has traveled the most of the time in New York State and generally makes his headquarters in Albany.

When the Borden tragedy was heralded about the country last August every man who might have had reasons for enmity toward Mr. Borden was hunted down Among the suspects was Carpenter. District Attorney Knowlton felt satisfied from his talk with Mrs. Carpenter and her little girl, here, that her husband had not been in the vicinity since the time of the tragedy, nor for some time before it. Nevertheless, at the suggestion of Marshal Hilliard, who was urged on by Mr. Jennings, Captain Harrington was sent out to run down Carpenter and obtain positive information of his whereabouts during the later days of July and the early days of August, 1892. Carpenter proved an alibi by hotel clerks and registers. One fact in connection with the Carpenter matter caused Miss Borden's lawyers to be persistent in their search for him. It was positively stated by one Peter Driscoll that ne had shaved Carpenter in the barber shop at the Wilbur House a day or two before the murders were committed. This story, the police

say, was wholly unfounded To-night Mrs. Joseph W. Carpenter was found at the home of her father-in-law, where she was visiting, with her daughter, In answer to questions she said she wrote a letter to her husband some weeks ago, in which she begged him to come home as soon as he could. She said, in substance, that nobody could cause him any more aunoyance here on account of the murders, inasmuch as Miss Lizzie was acquitted and the feeling in the matter had quieted down. She wrote in this strain because her husband had been diffident about coming to Fall River on account of having once been shadowed and had his name mixed up in the affair. She said that her husband had not been here since Decoration Day, 1892, and that his whereabouts after that date had been fully explained to the satisfaction of the police, She cannot explain how her letter was lost. She requested that Captain Harrington's detailed statement be given the broadest publication. The officer says he cannot talk until to-morrow, when he will have aconsultation with the marshal.

MANY MORE WILL DIE.

The Death List at Pomeroy Likely to Be Increased Beyond First Expectations.

POMEROY, Ia., July 9.-This has been a sad Sunday for the citizens of Pomeroy. All day long people loaded down with flowers passed down the winding road that leads to the cemetery, depositing their fragrant burdens upon the forty-old newmade graves where lie all that is mortal of what were last Sunday happy and prosperous people. The total number of persons killed by the tornado here and elsewhere is placed at eighty. Hundreds of people poured into the town all day long. They came from every direction and in all manners. Much trouble was experienced in handling the crowds. The Fort Dodge company of the State Guard, which has been on duty since last Friday, constitute the sole police force, and the members are pretty well tired out.

The sanitary condition of Pomeroy was never very good, the town being located on a perfectly flat strip of ground. The drainage facilities are miserable. All the sewers are stopped up with debris and wreckage, and as a result pools of water formed by the recent heavy rains are scattered all over the ground. The further fact that dead animals of every description are strewn about the place makes the

The injured, so the doctors report, are doing as well as could be expected under their recovery is not regarded as favorable as it was yesterday. It was thought that not more than ten or twelve more would die, but to-day it was said that only about twenty-five would be able to survive their injuries. The death list was increased today by three. The body of a woman was found under the ruins of her bouse, together with two of her children, a boy and a girl. The people who have charge of things here are censured because they have not made a more thorough search of the ruins. The finding of the three bodies to-day they point to as pretty good evidence that there are other victims in the

Many complaints are still made of the work of the human vultures, who commenced operations immediately after the storm and who have been busy ever since. It is estimated that \$20,000 has been stolen from the ruins since Friday. Money is coming in from all the towns in the State. There has been received at the headquarters up to 6 o'clock this evening \$3,000, and about as much more has been promised.

CASUALTI ON A BATTLE FIELD.

One Man Killed and Another Seriously Injured at Chickamanga by a Falling Tree.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 9 .- The excursion of a merry party of picnickers from this city met with a sad ending at Chickamauga lo-day. One of the party, ex-Alderman John D. Crimmins, was killed and Chief of Police "Doc" Mitchell was seriously injured. About a dozen members of the Tammany political organization, headed by Chief of Police Mitchell, took one of the city's patrol wagons early this morning and drove to Chicksmaugs, where they intended to spend the day. About noon a severe storm came up, the wind blowing at an upprecedented ate in this section. Part of the crowd took refuge under the wagon, and Crimmins and Mitchell got under a large oak tree. They had hardly become located when a terrific gust of wind tore the top of a buge tree from the trunk, and it came spinning to the ground with frightful velocity. Both men jumped, but too late. The falling tree struck Crimmins in the top of the head, and the limbs caught Mitchell. The former's head was frightfully mangled, and the latter had two ribs and a wrist broken, a foot badly mashed and received severe cuts over his body. The injured men were removed to the Chickamauga Park Hotel, a mile distant, where Crimmins died in half an hour. Chief Mitcaell is very dangerously injured, but it is thought will recover. The windstorm was the severest ever known in that section of north Georgia, tearing down fences and mowing the tallest corn as if out by a soythe. It was confined to the immediate section. Chattanooga, only six miles distant, experiencing only a slight storm.

The Dempsey-Smith Fight Off. NEW YORK, July 9 .- The famous middleweights, Jack Demosey and Billy Smith, will not meet on July 24 to contend for the championehip of their class and a \$6,000 purse. The Coney Island Athletic Club's board of directors, at a meeting to-day, decided to postpone the event, because, in the absence of the fighters, they have no tangible proof that the men are in proper condition. No date was fixed for the meeting of the men, but the affair will proba-